

Price (NC)	Schilling	Tierney
Quayle	Schmidt	Tipton
Quigley	Schock	Tonko
Rahall	Schrader	Tsongas
Rangel	Schwartz	Turner (NY)
Reed	Schweikert	Turner (OH)
Rehberg	Scott (SC)	Upton
Reichert	Scott (VA)	Van Hollen
Renacci	Scott, Austin	Velázquez
Reyes	Scott, David	Visclosky
Ribble	Sensenbrenner	Walden
Richardson	Serrano	Walsh (IL)
Richmond	Sessions	Walz (MN)
Rigell	Sewell	Wasserman
Rivera	Sherman	Schultz
Roby	Shimkus	Waters
Roe (TN)	Shuler	Watt
Rogers (AL)	Shuster	Waxman
Rogers (KY)	Simpson	Webster
Rogers (MI)	Sires	Welch
Rokita	Smith (NE)	West
Rooney	Smith (NJ)	Westmoreland
Ros-Lehtinen	Smith (TX)	Whitfield
Roskam	Smith (WA)	Wilson (FL)
Ross (AR)	Southerland	Wilson (SC)
Ross (FL)	Stark	Wittman
Roybal-Allard	Stearns	Wolf
Royce	Stivers	Womack
Runyan	Stutzman	Woodall
Ryan (OH)	Sullivan	Woolsey
Ryan (WI)	Sutton	Yarmuth
Sánchez, Linda T.	Terry	Yoder
Sarbanes	Thompson (CA)	Young (AK)
Schakowsky	Thompson (MS)	Young (FL)
Schiff	Thompson (PA)	Young (IN)
	Thornberry	

NOT VOTING—56

Ackerman	Hinojosa	Olver
Andrews	Hoyer	Pascrell
Bonner	Johnson (IL)	Paul
Braley (IA)	Jones	Pence
Brown (FL)	Jordan	Perlmutter
Burton (IN)	Kind	Platts
Butterfield	Kucinich	Poe (TX)
Cardoza	Labrador	Rohrabacher
Carson (IN)	Lamborn	Rothman (NJ)
Coble	Landry	Ruppersberger
Costello	Lummis	Rush
Ellmers	Mack	Sanchez, Loretta
Filner	Maloney	Scalise
Flake	Manzullo	Slaughter
Frank (MA)	McCarthy (CA)	Speier
Gosar	McHenry	Tiberi
Grijalva	Meeks	Towns
Gutierrez	Moore	Walberg
Hanna	Murphy (CT)	

□ 1910

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall 198, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent for votes in the House chamber today. I would like the record to show that, had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall votes 196, 197 and 198.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. PASCARELL. Mr. Speaker, today, May 7th, I missed the three rollcall votes of the day. Had I been present, I would have voted: "yea," H. Con. Res. 105—Authorizing the use of Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Visitor Center for an event to celebrate the birthday of King Kamehameha; "yea," H. Con. Res. 117—Authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the National Peace Officers' Memorial Service; "yea," H. Con. Res. 118—Authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the District of Columbia Special Olympics Law Enforcement Torch Run.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. CARSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, on May 7, 2012, I missed rollcall votes Nos. 196–198 because of my primary election in Indiana. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 196, "yea" on rollcall No. 197, and "yea" on rollcall No. 198.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, May 07, 2012 I had obligations that necessitated my attention in Sydney, Illinois, in my district and missed suspension votes on H. Con. Res. 105 Authorizing the use of Emancipation Hall to celebrate King Kamehameha, H. Con. Res. 117 Authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for National Peace Officers Memorial Service, H. Con. Res. 118 Authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the DC Special Olympics Law Enforcement Torch Run.

Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on the above stated resolutions.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER
AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 361

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 361.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

IN HONOR OF EAGLE SCOUT
RALPH BOYS

(Mr. ROE of Tennessee asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. I rise today to honor Eagle Scout Ralph Boys, aged 93, who has finally been recognized for attaining the rank of Eagle Scout in the Boy Scouts of America 78 years after meeting the requirements for this distinguished rank.

Ralph had met all of the requirements for the rank of Eagle as a sophomore in high school in 1933, but his family relocated, and he was never able to appear in his Court of Honor to receive his badge. After college, Ralph enlisted in the Army and served many assignments throughout his military career, including on General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters staff during the Philippine campaign of World War II. After the war, Ralph served at posts in Germany, Vietnam, and the Pentagon, retiring as a lieutenant colonel in 1967.

After his retirement, he began a search to find the records of his qualification for the rank of Eagle. After several dead ends and ultimately finding that the last of his scouting records had been consumed in a fire several years earlier, he went through the requirement list with a family friend and found that Ralph's merit badges and military career of 28 years more than qualified him for the distinguished rank.

On December 22, 2011, Ralph became the third generation of his family to

receive Scouting's highest honor. He had been preceded by his son, Dr. John Boys, and by his twin grandsons, John Franklin and Austin.

As an Eagle Scout myself, I would like to welcome Ralph to the ranks of Eagle Scout. Congressman MICK MULVANEY also asked to associate himself with these remarks.

EDINA SCHOOLS GAIN FIRST MINNESOTA TEACHER OF THE YEAR

(Mr. PAULSEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Edina High School teacher Jackie Roehl for being named this year's Minnesota Teacher of the Year.

Out of more than 300 teachers who were nominated, Jackie was recognized for her outstanding work in reducing the achievement gap. By using teaching methods that engaged different students from differing skills and backgrounds, she was able to teach her students more effectively and help improve test scores. After several years of researching teaching methods, surveying students as well as parents, Jackie and her team recently gained the approval to merge advanced placement classes and regular English classes into one course to make sure that all students she teaches are able to be challenged and are able to excel.

Mr. Speaker, Jackie has absolutely shown an incredible passion for her profession, for her students, and for her community. I congratulate her on her much-deserved recognition as she continues her success in teaching, in leading, and in inspiring Minnesota's youth.

THE ANNUAL NATIONAL SUBSTITUTE TEACHER RECOGNITION WEEK

(Mr. BISHOP of Utah asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. This week, in conjunction with Teacher Appreciation Week, is National Substitute Teacher Recognition Week, recognizing the 270,000 men and women who fill in for permanent teachers every day in the United States.

Research by the Substitute Teacher Institute at Utah State University shows that approximately 1 year of every kid's K-12 education is conducted by those extraordinary individuals who are willing to take on the challenge of providing quality education when the permanent teacher is out of the classroom. I taught for 28 years. I have substituted for my colleagues' classes—it is a miserable job—but these members of the community who fill the void in education are worthy of our recognition.

I would also like to recognize and commend the Substitute Teacher Institute, which since 1995 has been providing activities and techniques to substitutes and has been providing leadership in its service to districts and substitute teachers nationwide. The Substitute Teacher Institute works to revolutionize the role of substitute teachers into opportunities for educational excellence.

I commend them, and I wish to commend all of those people who are substitutes in our Nation's school systems.

THE CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS: VOTER PROTECTION

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEARCE). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks on the subject of this Special Order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. This evening, Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be anchoring the Congressional Black Caucus hour on voter protection.

At the same time that I have the privilege of hosting this very important discussion, let me make note of the fact that our very distinguished Member, Congressman CHARLIE RANGEL, is being toasted and recognized by our Members. I know that many of them will be commemorating Congressman RANGEL, who is a dear friend of mine. He served as an Assistant U.S. Attorney and as a Korean War vet, and understands, when soldiers go to battle, they go to battle so that others might have the opportunity for freedom. Certainly embodied in freedom has to be the idea of being able to vote.

So this evening, as I discuss these issues, I am delighted to acknowledge him as well as to acknowledge that this is really a bipartisan concern—and it should be a bipartisan concern, because, in essence, we should not be at this moment speaking about who you vote for as much as we are speaking about allowing you to vote for the person of your choice and to be able to cast your vote unfettered.

Mr. Speaker, that is what my discussion will be about tonight. As I do so, allow me just for a moment to be able to share, if you will, a point that I hope that we all can adhere to.

This is going to be a tough election season. There are many actors, if you will, who will be involved in this process. This is a Presidential year, so it's going to get particularly feisty. But I do believe that there is a certain

collegiality and collaboration as it circles around voting and the idea of voting and of voting with equal opportunity.

□ 1920

Even in our words, we need to try and make sure that we're lifting the voters up.

I heard a comment from someone introducing the intended Republican nominee—though it was tongue in cheek with a little humor—who indicated in his remarks very loudly, “Osama is dead.” And in the midst of it, he indicated, “I mean Osama bin Laden.” I assume he was trying to make a play on words, but I really hope that we can stay above the line of decency as we recognize that we live in difficult times.

As a member of the Homeland Security Committee, we just heard publicly about a particular effort to attack our aviation assets, which was just announced today as breaking news, and we realize that we live in challenging times. For that reason, I think this discussion on voter protection is extremely important.

So let me just say to my friends that until now, historically, the voting franchise has only been expanded. This is most evident in the constitutional amendments that have been passed to protect and expand the right to vote. And since the passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, it really has been a bipartisan congressional prerogative to ensure access to the ballot.

President Lyndon Baines Johnson, one of the Presidents who has been touted as having the greatest legislative record, had to cobble together Republicans and Democrats from the Deep South—then called the Dixiecrats—and moderate Republicans from the North and Midwest. He successfully passed the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and successfully passed the 1965 Voting Rights Act. It was a bipartisan effort.

And I might say that many Members who have reflected to have had a chance to encounter—some are still in this House. I remember, most famously, Jack Brooks, after it was all said and done, felt that they had done the right thing.

Today I was at a middle school, and I indicated to them that I would be on the floor of the House discussing voter protection. I was inspired by those young people, middle schoolers, who were attentive to learn what their government did. As I left, telling them not how to vote but that they must vote, there was a great excitement in the room. I'm on this floor today for them and all middle schoolers, high schoolers, college students, senior citizens, new immigrants who have taken the oath with great pride, long-time voters, new voters. Those are voters who have the right to vote. That's what we're talking about.

Unfortunately, a series of laws do not go after those who did not have the right to vote, but these series of voter

ID laws and new rules and regulations to stop people from voting goes after documented, legal voters with legal voting certificates who have done nothing wrong. Shame on those who would do so.

I just read, recently, that the lead person opposing the voter ID law in Pennsylvania, if I am correct—it's my recollection now—would be 93 years old. That's who we're hurting: senior citizens, people who have toiled and worked and paid their taxes, paid into Medicare. And now, because of when they were born, such as my mother Ivalita Jackson, they do not have a birth certificate. We tried, we looked, and we still have an inquiry in. God bless her.

My mother has since passed while we were in the midst of looking for the certificate for a number of reasons, but she had her voting card and she was eligible to vote. But under new voting ID laws, she would not be eligible to vote. And here is a woman who raised her children, paid her taxes, self-educated herself, achieved a status of a vocational nurse in times when education was not gifted to her.

A recent report by the Brennan Center for Justice of NYU Law School concluded that the newly enacted State laws that would affect more than 5 million eligible voters will disproportionately disenfranchise young, low-income, elderly, and minority voters. In 2006, the Brennan Center completed a nationwide survey of voting-age citizens and found that African American voters are more than three times as likely as Caucasians to lack a government-issued ID.

The real nonsense of it all is that voter IDs are to avoid voter impersonation, and voter impersonation is a finite part of any kind of voter fraud. In fact, under the Bush administration, there was less than 20, if you will, that were prosecuted. We're talking about a country of 300 million. And this is by recollection: I think there were some 180 cases that were brought forward, and they only wound up prosecuting a finite number.

The heavy burden on minority voters seems patently unfair, and it seems to be a direct result of the great enthusiasm of all voters in 2008. I want to see that all the time. Sometimes we win and sometimes we lose.

Isn't it interesting, when the wave of Tea Party voters had such an impact in 2010 and many of them were new voters, I didn't fare well in that, meaning my party's particular position, but it was the American way. All of the sudden, even with these new voters and the will of the people being adhered to, all of the sudden these new laws come out of the very people who are new to the voting process—many of them—and were excited about voting in 2010. Now comes a sledgehammer to prevent others from voting.

In Texas, thanks to new voter ID, students may not use their school-